FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES LOS, LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS

PY220054 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Aug 79 p 6, 7, 57 PY

[Interview with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro by CLARIN special correspondent Ricardo Kirschbaum in Brasilia--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is your view of current relations with Argentina?

[Answer] I see them as very good. I even believe that there are permanent factors which have a favorable effect on these relations because they are of interest, very special interest, to both countries. Acting in a rational, objective manner while taking care of its interests, each country will naturally end up having good relations with the other. I believe this coincidence of interests at all levels guarantees permanent good relations between Brazil and Argentina. The present status shows several signs of this, not only the remarks made by Foreign Minister Pastor, but also several routine activities and issues which are part of the relations between the two countries and which are going very well. The negotiations on land transport, the negotiations on maritime transport are underway. Right now a meeting is going on in Buenos Aires. The two countries are carefully preparing the coming meeting of CEBAC (Argentine-Brazilian Economic Commission on Trade) to insure positive results. Thus, there is a very good atmosphere and practical actions aimed at positive results. There is also a good disposition outside the government--among business, trade and industrial circles. Thus I do not see why there should be concern over the level of Brazilian-Argentine relations.

[Question] Does Brazil plan to reactivate LAFTA (Latin American Free Trade Association)?

[Answer] The member countries of LAFTA have a meeting scheduled for the end of this year. I do not know if it will take place, but we are getting ready to update it in a way, to adjust it to the current economic situation of the member countries. The prevailing feeling among the members is that the method based essentially on the system of tariffs established by the Montevideo Treaty is no longer a strong motivating force for regional trade. Precisely in our relations with Argentina--now that this country has adopted an overall policy of tariff reductions aside from the system of preferences which we had negotiated with it--we see that our system of preferences lost a lot of meaning because Argentina reduced its tariffs a great deal. Thus the competitive advantage which other LAFTA countries had owing to the concessions negotiated with Argentina are now greatly reduced. However, there are many other developments which we are analyzing and which could be useful for regional trade in line with the spirit of the Montevideo Treaty.

There are also certain kinds of accords between two or three countries compatible with the spirit of LAFTA. We have some ideas, other than at the tariff level, which are worth looking at. We believe that LAFTA was useful historically. There is no doubt that at first it had a stimulating effect. Now it has gone into stagnation and, as we have heard so many times, there is not much basis for going on to a common market process. But the basis is lacking because the countries' economies are not prepared for it. However, there are other concrete methods, other processes which can turn LAFTA into a dynamic mechanism, a mechanism which would stimulate our regional trade.

[Question] You are a well-known expert on the Law of the Sea according to many of your Latin American counterparts who have seen your performance at the Law of the Sea Conference. What is your explanation for the U.S. attitude of alleged rejection of the maritime sovereignty of many countries, including Argentina and Brazil?

[Answer] All I basically know about this matter is what was carried by the newspapers. We have no official contact or action regarding the alleged instructions given to U.S. Naval and Air Forces. This must be confirmed. I have two basic things to say:

There is no international law establishing limits for territorial waters. There are statistics which the newspapers have published: 28 countries with limits of more than 3 miles, over 100 countries with more than 12 miles, some others with 200 miles, and some with between 12 and 200 miles. But, in the first place, common [consuetudinario] law is not established by statistics alone. As it stands, the law differs. In fact, the attitudes of nations differ. But there is a general feeling that there should be a universal agreement to establish these limits by means of international law. Thus the important thing is that efforts are being made within the Law of the Sea Conference to create an overall, uniform, flexible law which will establish guidelines or limitations. Obviously, these negotiations within the Law of the Sea Conference are related to all the other problems connected with the sea because it is impossible to attain generally accepted territorial sea limits without, at the same time, establishing a system which would guarantee to coastal states sovereign rights over economic resources beyond their territorial waters to 200 miles which, to a certain extent, is practically accepted in terms of sovereign rights over the economic resources of the sea and continental shelf.

As you well know, the discussion concerning areas beyond national jurisdiction has been heated. It was the specific possibility of exploring the sea floor beyond national territory that triggered this new round of negotiations. All these aspects are part of the whole and it would be difficult to solve only a portion of it. There must be a balance between the various parties involved in the new Law of the Sea. This is the aim of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. Our position at the conference is that there is no international law regarding the area of territorial sea. Therefore, the U.S. interpretation is a unilateral interpretation. It is as unilateral, let us say, as that of the countries which claim 200 miles, as far as legal basis is concerned. Now, from the practical point of view, Brazil, which has a territorial sea of 200 miles, preserves its economic interests in this area. In fact, we have had no problems with passage within the limit (200 miles), including the Americans. We have even had maneuvers which take place within the 200 miles--the joint UNITAS maneuvers.

[Question] How do you evaluate U.S.-Brazilian relations?

[Answer] The overall picture of our bilateral relations is, in general, good. But it is evident that, due to a matter of principle, we can only consider that the United States has adopted a unilateral position that is not based on any international law. But the United States, so to speak, is acting as if there were an international law in force which limits the territorial sea to 3 miles. I do not see any legal basis for its position.

[Question] Sir, although it is accepted that Argentina and Brazil maintain an important and broad relationship, the negotiations for the high Parana dams have created certain situations which have affected this relationship. How do you view the present state of these negotiations?

[Answer] I have said several times that I find it hard to believe that countries such as Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil will be unable to find a rational solution for establishing a relationship between Itaipu and Corpus, once the latter is built. Finding a rational, objective solution is basically a question of specifically examining definitions based on technical guidelines which we can negotiate. I am optimistic that we will find it. I hope so. I do not believe that any of the three countries involved have the intention of creating a problem over, let us say, irrational matters, because all three countries are interested in finding a solution that will be a favorable and positive one.

[Question] How could the energy problem which Brazil is experiencing affect the negotiations over Corpus and Itaipu?

[Answer] From the point of view of hydroelectrical development, Brazil has always given priority to Itaipu and still does. Itaipu has priority over other public works, which have not experienced a decrease in investments, and it will continue along its normal course. We will, therefore, probably continue in the next few years to develop hydroelectric resources. Later on we will even exploit the Amazon basin; but this is for the future when the continuous [continua] current lines are spread throughout the country. We are thinking of transporting continuous current over long distances; this will be very important for us in the future because this will mean that eventually we will be able to bring energy from the Amazon to the most important consumer centers. Of course there are still important hydroelectric reserves in the central-southern region of the country, and these will undoubtedly be exploited. Of course the limits to carrying out this program are set mostly by economic problems and investment resources. These are natural problems in poor countries such as Brazil, or Argentina for that matter, where everything has its limits in terms of capital. But what I am most impressed with as a nonexpert on these matters is that the consumption of electricity continues to increase at an outstanding rate.

Last year it increased by 12 percent, and this year it will probably do the same. This fact will justify the exploitation of hydroelectric resources. I believe, therefore, that there will be no problem of compatibility with the hydroelectric works because we will end up doing everything. There is only a problem of planning. What I have seen in this field, as a nonexpert, is that the only limitation on the exploitation of hydroelectric resources--either in the central-southern region of Brazil, in Argentina or in Paraguay--has to do with a lack of resources. Therefore, there is a need to build the hydroelectric project, but this must be done in stages. I believe everything will be accomplished.

[Question] Through its spokesman, who is here with us, Itamaraty stated that it was possible that Argentina and Brazil will achieve a nuclear agreement. Could you explain this statement in more detail?

[Answer] What happened was the following: A journalist asked our spokesman: "Do you believe there is a possibility that Argentina and Brazil will achieve a nuclear agreement?" The spokesman is not in charge of nuclear affairs at the Foreign Ministry. He is merely aware of our general attitude. This is why he answered: There are no restrictions. It is perfectly possible. There are no negotiations at this time; there is no specific plan. What he said was that, since there are no restrictions at this time, if Argentina and Brazil one day decide that it is in their mutual interests to establish formal nuclear cooperation, there is no reason why they cannot do so. I believe this is what he meant. But the newspapers published it like this: "The Itamaraty spokesman confirmed a nuclear agreement with Argentina". This is ambiguous because the reader can either think that there are negotiations underway, that there is a proposal, or that something is being proposed; and this is not the case. The statement must be understood in its precise terms, that is, there is nothing which would prohibit such an agreement. These are two sovereign countries which maintain good diplomatic relations, both of which have their own nuclear programs. If someday there is a need to achieve such an agreement, there is nothing to obstruct it. This is the real meaning. The truth is that the intention of the question was to obtain, if not a negative answer, at least a reticent answer. The spokesman wanted to make it quite clear that there was no reticence on his part.

[Question] How does Brazil view the political activity that is being carried on by the Andean Pact countries?

[Answer] When the Nicaraguan issue came up, I said that I appreciated the efforts which these countries were making to help find a political solution to that crisis. I said this in public and I added that we owed these countries the service of common interest.

[Question] What is happening between the PLO (the Palestine Liberation Organization) and Brazil?

[Answer] The PLO was recognized in 1975 by the UN General Assembly. It was recognized as a national liberation movement, as a representative of the Palestinian people. Brazil, in fact, recognized the PLO on that occasion. In 1976, for example, an official of the Arab League came here for the first time to take charge of Palestinian affairs. It is our practice to recognize those national liberation movements which have been recognized first by the regional intergovernmental organization and by the United Nations. Once they are thus recognized, we recognize them, not as governments, not as nations with sovereign rights but as political movements which can be listened to and which are able to express their opinions on problems which affect their interests. This is the exact meaning of our recognition of the PLO. This does not imply that we recognize or support the theories of that or any similar movement.

In this regard, our recognition does not go beyond acknowledging its existence and its significance as a political fact and its right to express its opinion and eventually to participate in negotiaions if the other negotiating parties so agree. But there was great confusion when this issue was under discussion here, as if it were important news. People have confused this with the diplomatic recognition of governments and other things. I believe there was a lot of confusion on this matter. To what extent does one recognize a government without necessarily accepting its philosophy? Or to what extent does a state support another's attitude and actions?

[Question] Following this same line of reasoning, why is Cuba not recognized by Brazil?

[Answer] People have always asked me that question and I have always answered that it is not because Cuba has a different social regime than ours, since Brazil maintains relations with east European countries and the PRC. These are countries with which we maintain normal relations and with which, in many cases, there is significant economic and cultural exchange. But there is a certain point to be made. As I have said before, Brazil does not judge other governments. We may not maintain diplomatic relations, but we recognize them. The Cuban Government does judge other governments, and it has proclaimed itself a sort of universal judge. We believe that correct diplomatic relations cannot be maintained under these conditions.

[Question] How do you view the U.S. Government?

[Answer] What we have there is a sort of dichotomy. The government, the executive branch, is prudent. But there are domestic considerations. The U.S. Congress wants to operate as a sort of judge. We, according to our traditions, cannot accomodate ourselves to such international relations.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF VIEWS NUCLEAR, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD230907 Hamburg DPA in German 0033 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo--In the words of Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, there are no changes in the agreement between Bonn and Brasilia on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. "The nuclear agreement is in force," said Lambsdorff on Wednesday night at an international press conference in Sao Paulo, at which the interest of journalists was especially concentrated on the 1975 agreement between the two governments.

The Bonn politician described his official talks in Brasilia on Monday and Tuesday as "good and trustful." There had been "full agreement on international and bilateral questions" in both the political and economic spheres. Lambsdorff announced mutual interest in coal transformation, about which the Federal Republic has highly developed knowhow. Cooperation in this sphere is due to be discussed in Bonn on 19 and 20 November during the regular meeting of the joint German-Brazilian economic commission.

The minister was impressed with Brazil's development and achievements. He advocated a further intensification of bilateral cooperation as well as increased investments.

Lambsdorff Remarks Blasted

PY221841 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Aug 79 PY

[Caiberto Tamer) commentary]

[Text] FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff stated yesterday in Brasilia: If Brazil decides not to purchase the eight electricity generating nuclear plants, the FRG will not be able to supply the complete uranium cycle technology. That is, we will either have to buy the complete package of eight nuclear plants which will cost more than $20 billion, or the FRG will not supply Brazil with the uranium enrichment and reprocessing technology.

This statement has very serious significance because it places the Brazilian Government in a situation of near blackmail, although this term might be a little too harsh.

If we are unable to purchase the eight nuclear plants--which we do not need to generate electricity--we will not obtain any enriched uranium. Now, if we decide to buy only four nuclear plants, where are we going to find the uranium necessary to feed these plants? Where are we going to import it from? Finally, Minister Lambsdorff's statement has now confirmed a statement made by the KWU [not further identified]--the consortium which is supplying the equipment. The statement has now become official.

Brazil is left with the following alternatives: either to buy the complete nuclear package--the eight nuclear plants to generate expensive energy we do not need; or we will not obtain the much desired and coveted uranium enrichment technology to feed these plants and to export enriched uranium, much less--but much less indeed--obtain uranium reprocessing technology which has almost caused an international crisis with countries that own that technology, especially the United States.

Thus, my dear listeners, in view of this quite difficult situation which is rather crucial for Brazilian foreign relations, it is a matter of honor for Brazil to consolidate its position and say:

We no longer want the eight nuclear plants under these terms, simply for the following reasons: 1. It is an imposition; 2. We do not need these nuclear plants to generate energy; and 3. As is obvious to anyone, and especially to Mr Lambsdorff, we do not have $20 or $30 billion to pay for nuclear plants we do not need.

BOLIVIA REASSERTS DESIRE TO MAINTAIN CLOSE TIES

PY222358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 20 Aug (LATIN)--Bolivian Ambassador Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu said here today that Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze is determined to maintain close ties with Brazil. The Bolivian ambassador told this to Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro this afternoon during a ceremony in which Bolivia ratified the Amazon Cooperation Treaty.

IMPORT OF ALCOHOL-MAKING PLANT FROM USSR AUTHORIZED

PY180012 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Aug 79 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] The government has authorized the importation from the Soviet Union of a plant to make alcohol from eucalyptus wood. This plant should be installed and operating in Minas Gerais within 6 months. The whole project calls for the installation of 160 similar plants in the woodland savannas and northeastern regions of Brazil to produce 42 to 45 billion liters of alcohol and 73 million tons of foundry coke per year, beginning in 1984.

CONGRESS APPROVES LIMITED AMNESTY LAW

PY222354 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Aug (TELAM)--The Brazilian Congress today approved the government-sponsored draft amnesty law which excludes terrorists. At the end of a long arduous session of almost 9 hours the Congress gave the green light to President Joao Baptista Figueiredo.

Minutes before the Congress issued its final decision, Social Communications Minister Said Farhat stated that the government is unable to make any more compromises and warned that any modification made by Congress would be vetoed by the president.

Figueiredo will probably approve the amnesty law on Friday. This law will benefit more than five persons charged with political activities, but it explicitly excludes those who have been indicted for terrorist acitivities. The latter total about 300 persons.

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES--Rio de Janeiro, 3 Aug--The Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reported here today that during the first 6 months of this year Brazil exported 7,431 tons of wool worth $27,155,000, compared to 11,089 tons worth $33,407,000 for the same period last year; 32,804 tons of raw cotton, thread and textiles worth $102,810,000, compared to 49,478 tons worth $102,578,000 for same period last year; and 634,233 tons of sugar worth $146,210,000, compared to 931,839 tons worth $171,427,000 for the same period in 1978. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1134 GMT 3 Aug 79 PY]

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ROYO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA222024 [Editorial Report PA] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 1717 GMT on 22 August carries a 15-minute recorded report on the arrival of Panamanian President Aristides Royo at Los Garzones Airport in Monteria, Colombia, for a state visit. The announcer says that Royo arrived at 0935 and was met by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay at the airport. The Panamanian president is accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, Public Works Minister Julio Mock and Health Minister Jorge Medrano.

In a 6-minute speech, Turbay welcomes Royo, stressing the ties and common history linking the two countries. He hails Panama's struggle "to defend its sovereignty over its full territory," in which Colombia actively participated. He adds that Panama's cause was not only the problem of that country but of all Latin America as well.

Turbay then recalls that Colombia had relinquished the transit rights it had in the canal under the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty "in order not to hinder the negotiations" for a new canal treaty with the United States and that Panama had pledged at Contadora Island to restore those rights to Colombia once it recovered its rights over its territory. He said that Royo's presence will "help further bilateral relations" and that the two countries should promptly bridge the Darien Gap blocking completion of the Pan-American Highway in order to link the two countries and Latin America.

In a 4-minute speech, Royo thanks Turbay for his welcoming speech, stating that "Latin American nations are bound to seek more indissoluble and stronger ties in order to defend themselves as a region and to struggle for our rights and development." He added that "we will make the Contadora commitment a reality today."

The announcer then says that the two presidents went to Los Cedros, on Monteria's outskirts, and thereafter flew over the Darien Gap to inspect the work being done by Colombia on the Pan-American Highway. He adds that Royo has been invited by Turbay to a luncheon at a private farm in Los Cedros and that a banquet will be held in the evening at a country club.

According to the announcer, tomorrow's agenda includes the inauguration of the Republic of Panama housing development and the unveiling of a commemorative plaque in that area. In addition, the two presidents will sign the declaration of Monteria at Cordoba's departmental congress. The announcer also says the two presidents will hold separate news conferences tomorrow. Royo's conference will be held at 1630 GMT and Turbay's at 1730 GMT.

LOCKHEED NEGOTIATOR SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR IN PRISON

PA180109 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1626 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Aug (EFE)--A Bogota high court today sentenced Jose Maria Gutierrez Villa, a Lockheed negotiator who presently resides in Madrid, to 1 year in prison. The sentence read here indicates that Gutierrez Villa bribed civilians and military personnel in order to arrange the sale of Hercules airplanes to the Colombian Air Force [FAC] some years ago. Approximately 1 year ago a Bogota penal court also convicted Gutierrez Villa of bribery in connection with the Lockheed scandal.

The Supreme Court of Justice is currently considering the case of another implicated military officer--former Gen Jose Ramon Calderon Molano, a former FAC commander.

EL PAIS: ARMY COMMANDER'S RETIREMENT INDICATES RIFT

PA222136 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0138 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Aug (EFE)--EL PAIS, a Cali daily newspaper, disclosed today that Gen Jorge Robledo Pulido, commanding general of the army, retired because of alleged differences with the defense minister.

Quoting unofficial sources, the newspaper asserts that Gen Robledo asked for retirement because of disagreements with Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva over the promulgation of a discipline statute.

EL PAIS, the most widely circulated newspaper in western Colombia, notes that even retired officers asked Robledo, who drafted the statute, to retire from his senior military post.

The newspaper, which follows a conservative line, indicates that Robledo's retirement caused widespread surprise and that "it was learned in some circles that there is clearly a rift among the high military commands."

MILITARY AUTHORITIES DISCOVER NEW M-19 'JAIL'

PA180401 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Eduardo Carillo report]

[Text] The military intelligence services a few hours ago found a new hideout used by the 19 April Movement [M-19]. It is apparently the place where Donald Cooper, vice president of the (?Shell Oil) of Colombia chain, was held for 3 months. Official reports indicate that a ransom of more than 15 million pesos was paid for Cooper. The peoples jail was found in the basement of a house at 8525 77-A Street in western Bogota.

Preliminary reports indicate that investigations into the activities of persons presumed to be linked to clandestine subversive movements operating in Colombia led to the discovery of the new peoples jail maintained by the clandestine M-19 movement which for the past 5 years has kept police and state secret services completely in the dark as to the identity of its members.

Information gathered by the military intelligence services indicate that the M-19 jail was also used by the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia because one member of its so-called high command [words indistinct] maintained close relations with the other subversive movements, apparently in an attempt to establish a single guerrilla front [words indistinct].

60 ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED LINKS TO EXTREMISTS

PA221340 Paris AFP in English 0238 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, Aug 21 (AFP)--At least sixty people were arrested here today for alleged links with extremist movements, reliable sources said. The sources said that the secret services of the Colombian Army searched [word indistinct] buildings, including the home of a judge, Consuelo del Rio, which was being checked for the presence of subversive material. Military authorities have maintained silence about the arrests, but an unusually high number of uniformed patrols has been noted in Bogota.

SOMOZA DISCUSSES SANDINIST VICTORY AT 22 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

PY221918 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1515 GMT 22 Aug 79 PY

[Press conference given by former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza at his residence on Mariscal Lopez Avenue in Asuncion--live]

[Text] [Somoza--in progress] What I can tell you is that I am grateful that you have submitted your questions in writing, but first I would like to tell you that I and my entourage have come here to Paraguay to express to President Stroessner, his government and his people, our thanks for voting in favor of Nicaragua so that it would not be collectively interfered with, as in effect it was.

I have come to Paraguay for a temporary stay, to enjoy the hospitality that has been demonstrated to me by the people and the authorities. I wish to say that I am happy to be among such a virile and courageous people as the Paraguayans. Thank you.

[Announcer] Thus General Anastasio Somoza Debayle began this press conference at his temporary residence in our country. General Somoza now answers a question posed by the daily PATRIA about his reasons for coming to Paraguay.

[Somoza] Because I am a man who is grateful, and I wished to demonstrate to the president and to the Paraguayan Government and people my heartfelt thanks and the thanks of my party and my army for its vote in favor of Nicaragua.

[Announcer] The daily, PATRIA, now asks why, since it has been said that the National Guard was still capable of defeating the Sandinist movement, did General Somoza put an end to the resistance?

[Somoza] Because the Americans deceived us.

[Announcer] The same paper now asks whether alien interests and forces were at the play in the civil war which ended with Somoza's withdrawal.

[Somoza] Troops arrived from Panama, volunteers from Colombia, Argentina, Ecuador, Honduras, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. The arsenals of Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Panama were placed at the disposal of alleged guerrillas, but what took place was in reality a conventional war. In addition, Nicaragua was the first American country to see the RPE-2 Chinese rocket, which is a threat to all the countries of America.

[Announcer] PATRIA again asks what Somoza thinks about the future of the [Central American] countries.

[Somoza] The fact is that Nicaragua has a junta which is made up of three communists and two moderates--the moderates are Mrs Violeta de Chamorro and Mr Robello, and the others are well-known communists. The military commanders who were trained in Cuba are the ones who are holding the weapons in Nicaragua this time. I believe that if the OAS resolution is not implemented, that organization will be responsible, together with the countries that voted against us, for having introduced communism into Nicaragua, and it is my belief that it will extend to the borders of the United States. This is the future of the isthmus.

[Announcer] The last question of PATRIA is whether you believe that a democratic government in the Western style will be installed and remain in power in your country.

[Somoza] I do not believe such a government will be installed unless the OAS resolution is complied with. I, as an individual, am a factor in that resolution. I did what they ordered. I took Somozism out of Nicaragua, and I have the moral authority to ask the OAS to comply with the resolution. I want to have free elections in Nicaragua very soon, so that we can compete as well.

Maybe some think I am mad, but I have the moral right to demand that those who forced me out comply with the other part of the resolution, and this they have not done. There have been raids, there have been confiscations, there have been deaths, there have been horrible things that were never suffered during the 40-year history of the Liberal Party in Nicaragua. There are more than 5,000 prisoners in my country; this never happened before. I have the right to demand that the OAS resolution be complied with. If they were so fanatical as to want to oust a man as evil as myself, I am now telling the bad ones to be good.

[Announcer] The daily HOY asks: At the beginning of the struggle you stated that you would hold out to the end. What made you change your mind?

[Somoza] The fact that the United States applied pressure to all the countries which could have sold ammunition to us to prevent them from delivering ammunition to us. I, as a soldier, was not going to ask loyal people, people who fought until the last minute, to take their rifles and fight with them without ammunition. When one is totally isolated, when the ammunition is taken away, one is bound to realize that one is defeated.

[Announcer] The second question is, how many people died during the civil war in Nicaragua?

[Somoza] One thousand national guardsmen. Six thousand people who were drafted by the communists.

[Announcer] Third question: To what do you attribute the withdrawal of U.S. support?

[Somoza] To the fact that President Carter placed international affairs in the hands of McGovern's supporters, who are the leftists of the United States. They have been lashing out at all liberal and rightwing governments throughout the world.

[Announcer] The next question is whether this exile means the end of the Somoza family in the political field after a 40-year dynasty?

[Somoza] First of all, I would like to tell you that the Somoza family is not a dynasty. It is just a nickname which our adversaries have found very convenient. We have never succeeded each other in power. We always held elections. Different people alternated in power because there were different presidents, mainly the Somozas. My family has been in Nicaragua for 150 years, and now that Mr Carter has kicked us out for the time being, we will not live in Nicaragua, but we will return.

[Announcer] General Somoza, a question from the news division of TV channel Cerro Cora. You are being accused of genocide. What is your answer?

[Somoza] I believe that the ones who truly perpetrated genocide are the people trained in Cuba, who after 18 years lost the war in the mountains. Fidel Castro then trained them to fight in the cities where they did not even have to walk or exert themselves, but just fire a gun. As a soldier I had to protect my troops and the citizenry, and I had to attack them. They held the citizenry as prisoners by sheer force.

They thought they could blackmail my government because they had civilian prisoners and believed that we would not do anything--forget that; here we were facing an ideological struggle in which we had to defend our citizenry, and I am not worried about the word genocide because I know what it means.

[Announcer] He is now asked how long he plans to stay in Paraguay.

[Somoza] Well, I plan to get to know Paraguay, stay here for a few months. And I will go on to other countries. After working for so many years in my country, especially after the earthquake which took place in 1972, I now have behind me 7 years of hard work, and I will prescribe a long vacation for myself.

[Announcer] He is asked whether he plans to make any investments in Paraguay.

[Somoza] I believe that this is up to the Paraguayan authorities. If they feel that I can make some investment, I will make it. If they do not, then I will not make it.

[Announcer] In your country they are accusing you and your family of ruling in a despotic manner. What can you say to that?

[Somoza] I believe that it is very easy to define a chief of state the way you just did, to accuse me. But I would like to tell you that while the Nationalist Liberal Party was in power, constitutional and personal guarantees prevailed. No single appeal before the Supreme Court went unheeded. Therefore no one can accuse us of having ruled despotically. I defy anyone to tell me that the Supreme Court failed to pay heed to some appeal.

[Announcer] The afternoon daily ULTIMA HORA now asks the reasons why General Somoza left the United States.

[Somoza] In his speech accepting his nomination, President Urcuyo, who had been legally elected, stated that he was going to remain in power until 1981, which is why they wanted me out. Neither he, Carter, nor a group of Andean countries wanted me to stay until 1981. Therefore, the State Department publicly stated that all the arrangements we had made in Managua were no longer valid. In those arrangements they had told me that they would not extradite me to Nicaragua. But on the other hand, I had heard that they were going to deport me. Let me say something to you. I am as much a man as anybody else. I have my dignity and my human rights. I could not stay in a country where I was being threatened with deportation to Nicaragua at a time when they no longer had any control over Nicaraguan affairs. Therefore I beg you to have a little compassion for me. They have tried to sweep me out, but I am not going to allow them or anybody else to do so because I have my own personality, I know who I am and I do not have to apologize to anybody, much less to a government which was going to deport me, accusing me of acts I never perpetrated in my country.

[Announcer] ULTIMA HORA asks whether it is true that General Somoza is one of the richest men on the continent?

[Somoza] That is a lie. We reckon that our fortune, the Somoza family fortune put together, amounts to $100 million in internal and external investments, and you can look this up in the records in Nicaragua, because everything was public. We hid nothing because we had nothing to hide. We had $80 million confiscated from us in Nicaragua. Therefore, I am not one of the richest men, nor are we the richest. There are richer people, like in Venezuela, or Guatemala, or Mexico. Our fortune is a myth.

The truth is that the Somozas have been patriots. We reinvested all the money we made. We had 16,000 employees working in our enterprises. When we abandoned the country we did not destroy any of our enterprises because we thought we had built them to create jobs for the people. And now the government will handle this. Well, at least the people of Nicaragua will work in these enterprises and they will have a chance to earn their daily bread. So it does not really bother me. It just gives me satisfaction to think that those enterprises will make profits every day and that those 16,000 employees will go to those enterprises and will thank God President Somoza did not destroy them and did not take away their daily bread. I feel proud of this. Well, never mind, we did all this to help the country develop.

[Announcer] Another question is what activities will you undertake in the future, and if you have any specific plans in this respect.

[Somoza] I am a farmer. When this storm is over, I hope to engage in agricultural activities in a place in which I am welcome.

[Announcer] How do you define yourself both as an individual and a politician?

[Somoza] As an individual, I am a Roman Catholic, honest, frank, I do not tell lies; and as a politician, I am straightforward, I never promise what I cannot fulfill.

[Announcer] Would you agree to talk with a representative of the Sandinist group; would you accept a consultation for instance?

[Somoza] I have always advocated dialog. As proof of this, I will tell you about an incident. When I became aware that Venezuela was disbursing millions to subvert order in Nicaragua, I asked Carlos Andres Perez to give me an audience.

[At this point there is a one-half minute interruption in the broadcast. The following fill was taken from excerpts published in Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish on 22 August, p 6: "He replied to me with an insult, but since I wanted peace for my country, I accepted his insults and told him: I will see you wherever you choose, boss. And thus I went to an island called La Orchila where I stayed from 0900 until 1800."]

We had lunch and some drinks and I tried to persuade him to ask my enemies to approach me to talk about how to solve the country's problem, because I knew about the problem I was facing in Nicaragua--that is, a problem stemming from the desire of a group of countries which were willing to gain the favor of international communism by overthrowing me. And just as we stayed in power for over 40 years, we were also able to accept defeat and wanted to promise a constituent assembly. But Carlos Andres Perez told me: You must step down from the presidency--that is, resign from the presidency. In view of this, I had to face the situation. I am open to dialog. I always said that if the Sandinists put down their weapons, we would hold a dialog with them. I believe your question has been answered.

[Announcer] We want to ask what you know about the origin of the uprising, especially the decisive factors which culminated in your ouster.

[Somoza] I believe President Carter wanted to use me as an example of human rights, but this was a Pyrrhic victory because only the communists took advantage of all this, and communists are ruling today in Nicaragua. There are no human rights there and Carter has not achieved a victory.

[Announcer] Do you feel safe here among us?

[Somoza] I feel safe in any country in which the laws are respected, especially in Paraguay.

[Announcer] The Nicaraguan Government has announced that it will request your extradition to stand trial in an impartial court. Would you appear before that court?

[Somoza] No. In the first place because they have no charges against me, and I will not volunteer to be a scapegoat. Remember that I also have the right to defense. Self-sacrifice is seldom recognized.

[Announcer] Do you have in mind any specific investment project in Paraguay?

[Somoza] No.

[Announcer] Taking into account the composition of political forces in Nicaragua, do you think your country can be brought back on the democratic course?

[Somoza] Gentlemen, I am demanding compliance with the OAS resolution which, in its final part, calls for prompt, free elections in which my party will demonstrate that it has a majority. I was president for two terms, but as a citizen, and if amnesty is decreed in Nicaragua, I will return to vote for the Nationalist Liberal Party.

[Announcer] What is your responsibility regarding the death of journalist Joaquin Chamorro?

[Somoza] None but having revealed the plot, having arrested and tried those who were directly involved in the murder, and having tried to extradite the Cuban citizen who ordered his murder.

[Announcer] Would you run again as a candidate if elections are called in your country?

[Somoza] No, no, no. I have already been president for two terms. There are many Nicaraguans who are just as capable and even more capable than I to run as candidates, but as a politician I would support the candidate chosen by the convention of the Liberal Party.

[Announcer] What is your opinion about the support given by the United Nations to the guerrillas?

[Somoza] The United Nations in no way supported the guerrillas.

[Announcer] The OAS?

[Somoza] The OAS did not support the guerrillas. This would have been altogether shameful. I believe the OAS has not fulfilled its objectives and has become an obsolete organization. Therefore, American countries must dissolve it since what the OAS did in Nicaragua was an unprecedented, shameful intervention by an organization of this nature.

[Approximately 20-minute break in transmission]

President Stroessner received me here. I rented an airplane from the Paraguayan Airlines, then I came here. I was in [name indistinct] en route.

[Announcer] What do you think is the strength of the junta of reconstruction and what is the power of the Sandinist liberation army?

[Somoza] The junta has none because [words indistinct] the Sandinists trained in Cuba. Therfore, the ones who have power in Nicaragua are the Nicaraguan communists trained in Cuba.

[Announcer] Keeping in mind that the murder of reporter Chamorro unleashed the revolution against your government, what treatment would you recommend the Latin American governments give to the press?

[Somoza] First of all I would like to say that Chamorro's death did not unleash the revolution. The conspiracy was already underway with an alleged mediation of two bishops, two businessmen and Mr Robelo who is now a member of the junta. They came with a mission of being mediators between the government and the opposition. They came with demands which were impossible for the government to meet. Therefore, they wanted to cause a confrontation with the government. Mr Chamorro insulted Ramos and other Cubans who were controlling a plasma center. The Nicaraguan people are very healthy. We do not suffer from the Chagas disease and plasma is highly valued worldwide. Then I sent for Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's son and told him that it was all right for him to attack us because we were a political factor in Nicaragua, but that he should be careful with that Cuban citizen because Cubans have nothing to do with Nicaragua. I asked him to stop attacking the Cubans. Apparently his father did not pay attention to my recommendation and continued to attack them. A Cuban hired a madman who in turn hired some murderers in Nicaragua, and one day Chamorro was shot to death with a shotgun. Just 3 hours later, we had them all arrested and they are still under arrest in Nicaragua. I saved Chamorro's life five times, the five times he got involved with subversion. We could have killed him in the mountains saying that he died in comabt, but one should also choose his enemies and I regard Joaquin as a good enemy.

[Announcer] What about the second part of my question, what treatment would you recommend Latin American reporters be given?

[Somoza] Well, good treatment such as we gave reporters in Nicaragua. They should report the truth to the people, criticize the errors of the government and contribute to maintaining peace and democracy.

[Announcer] My country, Chile, abstained from voting against your government at the OAS. Now the government presided over by General Pinochet has sent aid, including medicine and technical help to the Sandinist junta. What is your opinion about the Chilean attitude?

[Somoza] Well, it is in keeping with Chilean good will and humanitarian feelings because we have all suffered from the war. It does not bother me to see aid sent to the Nicaraguan people. On the contrary, I have to thank the Chileans for this.

[Announcer] Will you encourage your son to become a counterrevolutionary leader in Nicaragua?

[Somoza] My son is of age and it is he who has to decide his own destiny.

[Announcer] What do you believe is the final destiny of military governments in our continent? Do you believe they are bound to become instruments of transition toward a more perfected form of democracy, or are they only one more step in the civic life of our countries?

[Somoza] I would say that this question should be asked individually to each nation since each people have to decide what they want. I will not be the one [words indistinct].

[Announcer] It has been reported in Uruguay that relatives of General Somoza allegedly transferred funds to a Montevideo bank belonging to General Somoza. (?Is this true?)

[Somoza] That is not true. There has not been any transfer of funds to Uruguay.

[Announcer] The same report indicated that some of your belongings were taken to Uruguay, specifically Punta del Este.

[Somoza] That is not true either.

[Announcer] Is General Somoza thinking about living temporarily in Uruguay?

[Somoza] If the Uruguayan Government welcomes me I will go to visit Punta del Este, because when the presidential meeting was held there in 1967 I did not visit Uruguay because my brother Luis was seriously ill due to a heart attack and later died. Therefore I was not able to go to Punta del Este. I want to go there.

[Announcer] General Somoza, the United States did not support you when you needed it most. What is your opinion of the orientation of U.S. foreign policy?

[Somoza] I have nothing against the U.S. people. They chose a man who does not know how to handle international relations. I do not feel cheated because from the time Carter took over the presidency, my government and I have been harrassed. I have nothing against the U.S. people.

[Announcer] Mr Somoza, what is your opinion of the theory that the United States and the Soviet Union have divided the world for themselves?

[Somoza] That is a reality.

[Announcer] General Somoza, do you not believe that a democracy for so long in government, such as the case of the Somoza family in Nicaragua, can deteriorate?

[Somoza] I do not understand your question.

[Announcer] Do you not believe that a democracy for so long in government, such as the case of the Somoza family in Nicaragua, can deteriorate?

[Somoza] I have already told you that my family, through its various branches, had ruled Nicaragua for 150 years. That is, we are not figments of the imagination [hechizos] but people who have contributed to the welfare of the country. The 44 years which the communists say we were in government are 24 more years than Fidel Castro's government. Castro has been in power 20 years without calling elections. On the contrary, in 44 years we had 10 elections.

[Announcer] General, do you intend to regain power?

[Somoza] No, because I was president twice. But I hope to return to use my influence in Nicaragua through my party members.

[Announcer] Will you do so with the same political ideas?

[Somoza] Yes, I am a Nationalist Liberal and I am not ashamed of it.

[Announcer] The reporter from JORNAL DO BRASIL: A few weeks have passed since the end of the revolution. Do you feel any kind of regret about having resisted for so long?

[Somoza] No.

[Announcer] Do you believe the Nicaraguan example, the Nicaraguan model, will influence other Latin American countries?

[Somoza] Yes.

[Announcer] What do you believe is the reason for Paraguayan hospitality and the hostility of other countries of the Americas and elsewhere?

[Somoza] I believe it is because Paraguay is a nation which has had to endure intervention and has had to fight wars designed to subject its people. The thing is that Paraguayans are independent. Other countries have been blackmailed by the United States into going against my poor country, as do the communist parties.

[Announcer] Do you intend to visit other countries of this region, for instance Brazil?

[Somoza] Well, frankly, after Brazil's attitude toward us, I do not want to go unless the Brazilian Government says it will receive me.

[Announcer] Is there a possibility of there being a change in the short term in Nicaragua?

[Somoza] A change of what?

[Announcer] A revolt.

[Somoza] If the OAS enforces its resolution, as it did with me, I am sure my party will win the elections.

[Announcer] General Somoza, what would be the formula to avoid a new Nicaragua in Latin America?

[Somoza] Remove from government those men who regard themselves as predestined, establish human rights in countries in which they are reportedly nonexistent, and inform those government leaders of their realities.

[Announcer] What advice would you give President Stroessner to avoid problems similar to those you had to face in your country?

[Somoza] Look, sir, I am here as a guest of this country. I do not have an in-depth knowledge of its problems and I would not venture to give advice of that nature.

[Announcer] How is life as a former president away from your country?

[Somoza] Just like yours.

[Announcer] Which historic figures do you admire the most and despise the most?

[Somoza] Well, I said it earlier: I admire Hirohito.

[Announcer] And whom do you despise?

[Somoza] Torrijos.

[Announcer] Could you name a real friend?

[Somoza] Yes, I could, but I will not give you names.

[Announcer] General, do you concede that you ruled with an iron hand?

[Somoza] I concede that I defended the Constitution.

[Announcer] General, what is courage and what is cowardice?

[Somoza] Courage is defending the principles by which one lives, and cowardice is deceiving oneself.

[Announcer] And honor?

[Somoza] Honor is being sincere both with oneself and with others.

[Announcer] Are you afraid of being killed?

[Somoza] Of course, a car could hit me on the street.

[Announcer] No, no, I am not referring to that. I am referring to your political enemies.

[Somoza] No, because they still believe that I am the symbol that is going to unite them. The day they believe I am worth nothing, then, yes, they will want to kill me.

[Announcer] [words indistinct]

[Somoza] No, no. Look here, I am sorry. You can ask any kind of questions. This is a friendly talk.

[Announcer] Somoza has now adopted a relaxed attitude.

[Announcer] In your opinion, what is a dictator?

[Somoza] A dictator is an individual who does not respect the Constitution.

[Announcer] As in the case of Nicaragua?

[Somoza] Yes, the Nicaraguan junta is a dictatorship because it has abolished the Constitution and the laws.

[Announcer] Could you define freedom?

[Somoza] I would define it as Benito Juarez did. Peace is secured by respecting the rights of others.

[Announcer] What country do you admire?

[Somoza] Well, in that respect, shall we say, I am slightly choosy. There are countries which I admire for their historical characteristics. There are countries which I admire for their culture. There are countries which I admire for their technological progress. Is it not true that it is difficult to name the country that I admire? But as I am a product of North American democracy, I will tell you that I admire the North American people.

[Announcer] There are many more questions we would like to ask you, but we have remained within the rules set out for us and we have respected the questionaire. It is my desire, sir, if this does not bother you, that if my colleague has completed his questionaire that you look more at other people, because if not we are all going to have a private interview with you.

[Somoza] [words indistinct] [laughing] So if you want to ask the questions we are going to break with protocol. But I wish to ask you, please, do not ask me any questions on the internal politics of Paraguay.

[Announcer] Have you decided not to visit Chile? I understand you had an invitation to visit my country.

[Somoza] Yes it is true, but Pinochet's life became complicated and when I decided I would go, he said on another occasion.

[passage indistinct]

[Somoza] [Words indistinct] I have answered another reporter on this question. The people of each country have the type of government they want.

[Announcer] [words indistinct] a type of errant Jew who roams the world without anyone giving you a hand so you can finally establish yourself and carry out plans. What is your opinion of this image that has been painted of Somoza?

[Somoza] [Words indistinct] and that is why I fought not to become an errant Jew. But I cannot fight 300 million people represented by governments that have wanted to destroy us.

[Announcer] If you had one chance to change your well-known world image, what would you choose to do?

[Somoza] An engineer. Gentlemen, I am an engineer. Yes, I am engineer, a military engineer.

[Announcer] General, regarding that question, as the president of Nicaragua, as you have already led it to nearly total destruction, do you feel that you were a failure as a president and do you have many enemies here and in other parts of the world?

[Somoza] [words indistinct]

[Announcer] Well, I say its due to the state Nicaragua is now in since you abandoned it.

[Somoza] Nothing has been destroyed in Nicaragua. The whole agricultural infrastructure, which is what gives Nicaragua its life, is totally intact. There is nothing destroyed. There are people who destroyed some 20 factories with fire, explosives, etc. so the Sandinists could send us into a spiral. But the fighting took place in presidential neighborhoods where the houses are built of concrete, because we had specifications to obey so they would not be destroyed by earthquakes.

My country is a picturesque country with a very courageous people who resist hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, fires and you can name anything you like. And they are a hard people. Therefore, so the city would not be destroyed again we drafted a very special code, and therefore each house in those residential districts was a bunker, and the fight was a very hard one.

[Announcer] [words indistinct]

[Somoza] It is my belief that my government was not a failure, because I received Nicaragua, in my first period, with a per capita income of $350. At the conclusion of my second period it had a per capita income of $900. Therefore, the social welfare of Nicaragua was real. The national wealth was distributed. In agrarian reform in my country I gave sufficient land to provide the absolute growth of the people of Nicaragua.

Nobody can say anthing to me about this. The statistics can show you it is so. And I feel very proud of what I have done. We approved the labor code, we established social security, we approved the year-end bonus, we approved free labor unionism. There was absolute freedom of the press and radio, and there was freedom of movement. Now no one can leave Nicaragua. And if someone did not like what the police were doing, he would send them to the devil and he would go and defecate [cagar]. Now there is no place to defecate [cagar].

Now what I want the press to do is to admit it and say what it has done to the poor Nicaraguan people. Due to its hatred for Somoza it has said that we were dictators and this and that. Visit [Nicaragua] today and be sincere with yourselves and observe the trauma and the blood-letting in Nicaragua.

[approximately 15-minute break in transmission]

[Announcer] We continue with the press conference and we ask (Yiyo Riveros) to let us hear all this.

[Somoza] They took hold of him. They (?executed) him [words indistinct] but if Sandino had handed over the guns when the marines left, perhaps I would not be here today among you if (?I were Sandino's son). But Sandino lacked foresight. He was shortsighted. Sandino was never a communist. (Faraundo Marti), the communist from El Salvador--there is now a (Faraundo Marti) communist movement--wanted to convince himself and (?Sandino) (?attacked) him. Sandino was a liberal, and an anti-Yankee. What happened is that Castro took the name of Sandino and matched it with the communist movement. That is the reason why Sandino [words indistinct]

[Announcer] General, (?have you) finished?

[Somoza] I hope I have.

[Announcer] Well, thank you and I hope [interrupted by Somoza]

[Somoza] I want to thank you for your questions. I hope I have not disappointed you with my answers, and let me remind you that I am your friend. Thank you very much.

BRIEFS

UN LOAN--A technical assistance program of $8 million has been approved by the UNFPA for Paraguay. The aid will include population growth information, infant health programs and education in family life. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 7 PY]

FORMER PRESIDENT PEREZ LEAVES FOR NICARAGUAN VISIT

PA221822 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Former President Carlos Andres Perez left for Managua today. He will spend 2 days in Nicaragua where he will be welcomed by reconstruction junta members. Political sources reported that Perez will return the flag he was keeping for the Nicaraguan people.

Precisely 1 year after the guerrilla attack on the National Palace led by Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, the former chief of state will be honored for his aid in toppling tyrant Anastasio Somoza. [words indistinct] Carlos Andres Perez will visit the city of Niquinohomo, Augusto Cesar Sandino's birthplace.

Visit Called 'Illegal'

PA230040 Paris AFP in English 0010 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, Aug 22 (AFP)--Former President Carlos Andres Perez violated Venezuela's Constitution by going to Nicaragua today without permission from the Senate or the delegated commission of Congress, a parliamentarian charged.

Eduardo Fernandez, head of the parliamentary group of the ruling Social Christian Party, said that under Article 189 of the Constitution, former presidents may not leave the country within six months after leaving office without asking permission from the Senate. If Congress is in recess, as is now the case, the former chief executive is supposed to ask the congressional delegated commission for permission to leave. Fernandez said that next Wednesday he would request a debate [words indistinct] the violation.

Observers said that the affair would supply a new reason for breakup of the ruling coalition [word indistinct]. Former President Perez is a leader of the Democratic Action Group which just yesterday said it would rejoin Congress after having angrily [words indistinct] two weeks ago. The observers said the accusation against Mr. Perez clouded prospects of a dialogue soon between the two political groups.

Mr. Perez went to Managua to attend a commemoration of the seizing of the National Palace by Sandinist guerrillas a year ago.

BRIEFS

NEW DIOCESE--Pope John Paul II today created the Diocese of Ciudad Guayana. He appointed Msgr (Velardo Luzardo Romero) to the bishopric. The pope accepted Msgr Angel Perez Cisnero's resignation as archbishop of Merida and appointed Msgr Miguel Antonio Salas in his place. The new Diocese of Ciudad Guayana will cover areas formerly under the Diocese of Ciudad Bolivar. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA]

CHANGES IN PETROVEN LEADERSHIP--General Rafael Alfonzo Ravard will remain president of the Petroleos de Venezuela [PETROVEN], but four company directors will be changed. Confirmation of the PETROVEN president and removal of the four directors will take place at the next stockholders meeting. The names of the new directors have not been announced. The same sources added that there will also be changes in the management of the four subsidiary companies after those made in the parent company. [Excerpt] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Aug 79 p 13 WA]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES AMNESTY FOR MORE PRISONERS, EXILES

PA220356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0022 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Government today announced amnesty for a group of approximately 1,000 political prisoners and exiles.

In a communique today, the Mexican secretary of government explained that it is the "fifth stage" of an amnesty law dating back to September 1978. He said the decision involves 919 persons (prisoners, fugitives and exiles), of whom 832 are peasants. This figure raises the number to 1,540 prisoners and exiles granted amnesty since September of last year. There is no information on how many are still to be released.

Further Details

PA220357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Aug (AFP)--In a communique issued here today, the Mexican Government Secretariat announced that amnesty has been granted to 919 political prisoners and exiles. This brings to 1,539 the number of persons granted amnesty since September 1978. The official communique does not mention the term "political" prisoners or exiles, which has always been rejected by the Mexican Government.

The exiles granted amnesty include five currently in Cuba, two in the United States, one in Bulgaria and one in Italy.

The announcement coincided with the intensification of the activity by various groups in the country demanding "total and absolute" application of the amnesty law issued in September 1978. Today, the committee for the defense of political prisoners, exiles and persecuted and missing persons announced that marches to Mexico City from various cities will take place on 23 to 25 August. The group will also hold a "permanent demonstration" in downtown Mexico City until 1 September to protest the "country's repressive situation."

Observers believe that these demonstrations seek to pressure the government in view of the proximity of the day (1 September) when Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will present his annual report to Congress.

The government secretariat communique indicated that the government will continue its investigations and studies "to extend the benefits of the amnesty law to other persons."

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY--The Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretariat has announced that Mexico will build 45,000-ton ships as a first step in the development of an authentic shipbuilding industry. An engineering service agreement was signed between the Mexican Petroleum Institute and Astilleros Unidos, which will receive advice from well-known European naval engineering firms. [Text] [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA]

COFFEE EXPORTS INCREASE--The head of the Mexican Coffee Institute has reported that coffee exports have reached the record figure of 3 million sacks. Production for 1978-79 was valued at 13 billion pesos. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA]

POLISH STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN TO VISIT 30 OCTOBER

PA220227 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Polish Ambassador Jozef Klasa officially announced to President Aristides Royo today that Polish State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski will visit Panama on 30 October and 1 November. Trade and technical-scientific cooperation agreements will be signed during his visit. The Polish ambassador was accompanied by Charge d'Affaires Dr (Zbigniew Swanda) and Dr Pedro Brin Martinez, the eastern Europe regional director of the Foreign Ministry.

FIRST GROUP OF NICARAGUANS ARRIVES FOR POLICE TRAINING

PA222356 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 22 Aug 79 p 8 PA

[Text] The first group of men and women who will be trained in Panama to form part of the Nicaraguan police force arrived in Panama yesterday afternoon. The training program, which is part of the assistance the Panamanian National Guard is giving for Nicaragua's reconstruction, is divided into two parts: 100 persons will be trained in Panama and 150 will be trained in Nicaragua.

The future members of the Nicaraguan police force are active members of the Sandinist National Liberation Army and all of them participated in the armed actions which led to the ouster of the Somozist regime.

The Panamanian National Guard's aid in the organization of the police force of the Sandinist People's Army includes the training of personnel at the levels of civil police, traffic policemen, security, civic action and others. Panamanian participation in this aspect of Nicaragua's reconstruction is very important and significant since it will help train a police force which will be different in all respects from the Nicaraguan police, the imperial guard and the armed branch of terror which supported the Somoza dynasty for more than 40 years.

In requesting Panama's assistance in training its police force, the Nicaraguan authorities are recognizing the ability, professionalism and competence of our National Guard to organize a police force in accordance with the newest and most modern concepts in the field. By agreeing to provide this training, the Panamanian revolutionary government headed by Aristides Royo acts in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, fulfilling commitments made to the Government of National Reconstruction by the president and by National Guard Commander in Chief Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, who has just concluded a successful visit to Nicaragua.

SIMON BOLIVAR BRIGADE MEMBERS RELEASED 20-21 AUGUST

PA222113 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 22 Aug (AFP)--About 100 Latin Americans who were members of the Simon Bolivar Brigade which fought in the Nicaraguan civil war and who were under arrest in Panama City after being expelled from Nicaragua were released here on 20 and 21 August. The brigade was made up of Argentines, Costa Ricans, Colombians, Peruvians and some Panamanians who fought alongside the Sandinists. However, after victory, the new Managua authorities charged that they incited the people against the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Herasto Reyes, director of the Panamanian Workers' Socialist Party (Trotskiyite) and member of the brigade, asked Panamanian National Guard Commander Gen Omar Torrijos to release the brigade members.

The Panamanian members of the brigade arrived in Panama on Thursday and were released on Monday with the right to stay in the country undistrubed, but the foreigners who arrived on Saturday were released last night and will be deported to Costa Rica.

RADIO COMMENTARY VIEWS LIBERAL PARTY CONVENTION

PA210428 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The results of the recent Liberal Party convention present a situation that was rather unexpected: The election of Dr Arnulfo Escalona Rios as president of the party. After some excited meetings, the pro-Samudio leadership of the Liberal Party made public some of David Samudio's announced plans to continue leading the party. [as heard] The old party leader had repeatedly announced that he was not planning to continue leading the party once the party was legally registered. Samudio kept his word to make way for new trends of thought so that the party would be more up to date. Strongly believing in the words of his political mentor, Dr Escalona Rios was nominated for president of the party, but at that moment, the presidential ambitions of former candidate Samudio became evident. When he realized he had lost the party's election, he withdrew and left the convention in the hands of a pro-Escalona majority. Many political experts are surprised by the fact that loyal Samudio followers, such as Julio Harris, Dr Joaquin Fernando Franco, Jaime Ortega and Cesar Burgos, took Samudio seriously and supported Escalona Rios, creating such a political fuss that the Liberals are holding many talks and meetings. Samudio, a man well versed in politics, should not have appeared as a candidate in view of the will of the majority. He would thus have appeared stronger both here and abroad. Samudio should have withdrawn, but according to sources close to the former presidential candidate, he had received the support and solidarity of many persons at the convention who were asking him to stay in his post. The Liberal Party is divided once again. Although some of its leaders insist that the convention was very democratic, the outcome was division, and this offers nothing to the voters who are demanding solutions to their problems.

Meanwhile, the National Opposition Front, which does not like Dr Escalona Rios very much, is very pleased with Samudio's withdrawal. A few weeks ago, Samudio was excommunicated by the opposition because of his closeness to the government. A Liberal Party member, very close to Samudio, told him that what happened to him was similar to what happened to Julius Cesar with Brutus when he went to the Roman senate. Speaking with a voice of resignation, he added that his message to Samudio was: Beware of dogs who bite the hand that feeds them. There is great expectation as to what the Liberals will do while the party's elite just watches the action.

END OF BANANA STRIKE ANNOUNCED 22 AUGUST

PA222119 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The 10-day-old strike that had paralyzed the country's banana-growing region ended this morning. The strike, the result of a conflict between two factions in the Union of Chiriqui Land Company Workers [SITRACHILCO], was resolved with the signing of a document recognizing SITRACHILCO's right to seat its board of directors according to the 4 February election of the white ticket headed by Jose Brown, as well as its right to decide freely on affiliation with the Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama [CTRP]. The document also specifies that all factions will abide strictly by the statutes of the banana unions and that SITRACHILCO, through its board of directors, will present a draft labor contract to the Chiriqui Land Company that includes social benefits for its members. The government in turn agrees to serve as mediator with the company so that no reprisals will be taken against the strikers.

COSTA RICA

EXPELLED SOVIET DIPLOMAT LEAVES FOR MEXICO

PA230249 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Yuriy Chernish, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica, has left for Mexico. The government declared him persona non grata on Sunday and he left the country today. According to confidential reports, he boarded a Mexicana de Aviacion plane but the Foreign Ministry was not informed as specified in international treaties. The Foreign Ministry had indicated that Chernish had until 1700 tomorrow to leave the country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LABOR CRISIS IN LIMON PROVINCE

Echeverria on Violence, USSR Diplomats

PA221255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2125 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[News conference by Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey 21 August at Presidential Palace--live]

[Excerpts] [Echeverria] I want to take this opportunity to explain what has been happening from a security and public order point of view, in the city of Limon, since Friday evening. As we have said many times before, events there developed in an unusual way, considering that this is not a demonstration by workers or a labor conflict, but something else. I will give you some examples. There have been many persons wounded. According to our official report, 26 persons have gunshot wounds. Of these, 18 are members of the public force and the rest are civilians who were injured during the disturbances. Most of the persons wounded by gunshots have been the victims of shotguns, birdshot, hunting weapons and 22-caliber and 38-caliber weapons.

We have asked the judicial investigation organization, the forensic organization, to examine each of the wounded because we maintain that most of the shots were fired by persons who are not members of the public force, and we are prepared to prove this. We also want to make it clear that there has been unusual vandalism. We have arrested criminals inside business establishments, such as the Hong Kong store. They were caught redhanded trying to steal merchandise. One civil guard unfortunately is in serious condition because of his dedication; he was armed by he did not want to use his carbine. He was surrounded and practically beaten to death. He has a fractured skull. He probably will not survive; he is in very serious condition. It was with his own weapon, which he chose not to use, that he was savagely beaten. Right now he is in a San Jose hospital in very serious condition.

It is important that the people know this. The public force has been extremely prudent. On the first day of the clashes 44 persons were injured; 40 of these were from the public force and 4 were citizens who were participating in the disturbances. The big difference in the number of persons injured on each side is due to the fact that while the public force used only tear gas, it was attacked with all sorts of objects: rocks, pipes and so forth. It was also fired on. Yesterday we authorized the public force to defend itself [words indistinct].

[Announcer] Now the interior minister is being asked about the two Soviet diplomats who have been declared personae non grata and who will be expelled. The minister is being asked to give details about this.

[Echeverria] This is a matter for the Foreign Ministry, not for me. However, under international treaties and international law, when a government believes [words indistinct] internal affairs, that government has the right to ask that they be immediately withdrawn from its territory or from the diplomatic mission--if the person involved is not in the territory at the time--without being obligated to give any kind of explanation.

This is a facultative right of the state, intrinsically linked to sovereignty. This principle allows a government to say a person can come in or he cannot. [Words indistinct] those two officials were getting too involved in our affairs and their presence in our country was unsuitable. This was a decision that emanated from the executive branch in exercise of the basic rights of the state, which I repeat, are intrinsically linked to the right of sovereignty.

The government's reasons for this decision are many. I do not know if either the president or the foreign minister [words indistinct]. You can be sure that the government is abiding by international treaties and international laws applicable to this case. I repeat: According to international treaties, the government is not obligated to explain. Any state has the right to say which foreigner stays and which does not stay in its territory, and in this particular case the Foreign Ministry, the foreign minister and the president reached the conclusion that the presence of these two officials was unsuitable for Costa Rica. That was their decision and it is they who would have to explain it.

I could give you some information that would be of interest, but because of the respect diplomatic missions accredited here deserve, and in order not to disturb relations between two countries as a result of the actions of some individuals, international law includes a provision for declaring persons personae non grata without having to give any explanations. If there were to be explanations, this would initiate a debate that could lend itself to all sort of interpretations--interpretations with designs--that could harm relations between the two countries more than the simple, objective, clear specific and sovereign decision of saying: "We do not want these gentlemen to remain here."

It was to safeguard good diplomatic relations with all countries that these provisions were included when we drafted treaties on these subjects. It is healthier to act this way, in line with international law, than to get involved in a polemic on whether he did it or not, what the connections are and so forth. I believe that the provisions of international law are wise and that it is better to handle things in line with international law without turning this into a sterile scandal.

Government-Labor Dialog

PA221440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Fernando Escobar report from Limon Province]

[Excerpt] The dialog that the government and the labor unions have been holding through a board of notables was suspended by mutual agreement between [word indistinct] and the board members. The dialog will be resumed at 1000. A document presented to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio through the board of notables includes 13 points which, if accepted by the government, would make it possible to begin negotiating in order to end the 9-day strike. According to the labor leaders, the board's work has been excellent because it has not hindered the [word indistinct] workers federation's activities. The mediators say only a few points still need to be resolved. This would be possible if the dialog continues as it has so far. None of the 13 points has been disclosed to the press.

Meanwhile, as a result of Limon's indefinite general strike, there is a shortage of many staples. In a number of cases there has been a shortage because shops have remained closed. In others, the shortage has resulted from the fact that shops which did stay open during the violent incidents between the striking workers and the Civil Guard have run out of stock. Yesterday Limon remained calm. No incidents have been reported.

HONDURAS

URUGUAYAN AMBASSADOR HELD FOR 2 HOURS BY POLICE

PA230429 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2017 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper LA PRENSA today reported that Uruguayan Ambassador to Honduras Julian Olasuaga was held for 2 hours by the investigations police on Monday night. The news media had not learned of the incident because of the secrecy surrounding it. The newspaper indicates that its sources are reliable and that it is known that the embassy has submitted a protest over the incident. LA PRENSA reported that the diplomat was arrested along with his administrative secretary, Zapica Perna, and two Hondurans when they were at a Tegucigalpa restaurant. The newspaper report, which has not been confirmed or denied by the police or Foreign Ministry, indicated that 10 policemen armed with submachineguns arrived at the restaurant and arrested the patrons. Ambassador Olasuaga tried to explain that he had diplomatic immunity but the police detained him.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL PURSUE SOMOZA ANYWHERE

PA221748 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan revolutionary government reacted today to the arrival of Gen Anastasio Somoza in Paraguay by saying it will pursue him to any part of the world. "We are going to pursue Somoza all over the earth. The many crimes committed by him and his clique against the interests of the Nicaraguan people cannot go unpunished," Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez said today to ACAN-EFE. The new Sandinist regime's deputy foreign minister explained that this is not political persecution or the former dictator but a decision to make him pay for his embezzlement of public funds, fiscal fraud, smuggling, bank swindles and other crimes which left the country in economic chaos. Ramirez Gonzalez said he believes there is not a single country on the continent that would refuse to extradite such a leading criminal and that the Nicaraguan Attorney General's Office has already presented a request to the United States for the extradition of Somoza and his cronies. "Once this petition is approved there will be no obstacles to justice. It will also be a healthy precedent regarding other dictatorial regimes still existing in America," the deputy minister said. He also said Nicaragua has not broken relations with Paraguay under its policy of maintaining peaceful and cordial relations with all countries and systems with reciprocity.

Paraguay has not appointed an ambassador to the Sandinist revolutionary government in spite of the fact that its Foreign Ministry has been officially notified of the change in government in Nicaragua. Somoza's appearance in Paraguay is cause for concern for the Nicaraguan Government. The media noted Somoza's arrival in Paraguay. Last night the Sandinist television system broadcast an EFE report on the arrival, [word indistinct] and even a meeting between Somoza and Paraguay's Alfredo Stroessner, emphasizing the "embrace of the dictators."

Radio Sandino, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, also broadcast press dispatches from Asuncion, noting that "dictator Somoza is like the Wandering Jew."

Meanwhile LA PRENSA, which has just reappeared after its destruction by Somozism, said today on its front page that "Somoza has fled to Paraguay, following the route of the Nazi criminals."

PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MANAGUA 21 AUGUST FOR TALKS

JN221658 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 22 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Official talks began this morning in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua between a PLO delegation and Nicaraguan Government officials. The Palestinian delegation arrived in Managua yesterday and was welcomed by the Nicaraguan ministers of culture and interior, as well as other government and revolutionary officials.

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE INTERVIEWED BY BRAZILIAN PAPER

PY220116 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Aug 79 p 31 PY

[Interview granted by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge to O GLOBO correspondents Paulo Adario and Eduaro Homem in Managua--date not given]

[Text] O GLOBO: Commander, the Sandinist revolution has caused some perplexity to international public opinion, especially to some unstable governments which are Nicaragua's neighbors, such as Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. Why?

Tomas Borge: To win a war like the one we were engaged in, one must break away from all well-known schemes, use stratagems and resort to unusual movements. And to some extent we continue to do this after our victory. This is why they cannot yet put us in a pigeonhole. We are not a new Cuba or a PRC or a USSR; we are not Bolshevik revolutionaries; we are Nicaraguan revolutionaries, and this is difficult to understand.

Those gentlemen in El Salvador and Guatemala are perhaps frightened. They are also disconcerted because they do not know how to attack us. They seem to be goading the remnants of the National Guard or at least permitting them free movement in their territories so they can get organized. But it will be very difficult to send them across the border because international treaties will have to be broken, and furthermore we will defeat them.

O GLOBO: Do you consider a counterrevolution possible?

Tomas Borge: And where in the world did a revolution not have its counterpart, a counterrevolution? Nowhere. Of course we will have to face something of that sort. We have no doubt about that.

O GLOBO: Will the Nicaraguan Government ask the United States for weapons to confront that threat?

Tomas Borge: Of course. We have already told this to Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo. An army needs weapons, and we do not have tanks, artillery or planes. We have to get these weapons from somewhere. If we cannot get them from our friends to the north...we will see.

O GLOBO: And if the United States does not agree?

Tomas Borge: Probably we will ask France, Great Britain. We do not know. We will have to see (and he laughed).

O GLOBO: How do you explain the position the United States adopted regarding the Sandinist revolution?

Tomas Borge: We have to be frank with our U.S. friends. They wanted to intervene in Nicaragua. But Latin American countries opposed that intervention. In the last OAS voting, when some countries had already presented a concrete proposal against intervention, the United States could no longer hold its position for intervention because it would stand alone siding with Paraguay. But let us suppose that the U.S. intention had received the support of Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, El Salvador, Haiti and Guatemala. Even then the United States would have been defeated.

Why would the United States act like an idiot, holding to that position and losing the vote and finding itself on the side of these Latin American "distinguished friends" who have been oppressing their people? The Government of the United States acted very cleverly.

O GLOBO: Was international support important for the FSLN victory?

Tomas Borge: Surely. We received support from all countries in the world, from Europe, Africa and America. The support of Latin America was fundamental. There were also governments which supported us. Everybody knows the position of Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Cuba and others.

It is our duty then to support the struggle of other people. And the best way to provide that support will be by strengthening our revolution so it can be an example. We already gave the first example by showing that a strongly armed army like the National Guard can be defeated. We are now going to give another example, showing that a small barefoot army of youngsters, many of whom are illiterate, is capable of building the republic which never existed in Nicaragua.

O GLOBO: Is the fear of some that Nicaragua will export its revolution founded?

Tomas Borge: No, friends. The only thing this country will export is cotton and poetry, because we have an abundance of cotton and poets. We are producers of poetry and Father Ernesto Cardenal is the best producer.

Furthermore, revolutions cannot be exported. From where was the Nicaraguan revolution exported? Does someone believe it came from Cuba? No, the revolution broke out here because of underlying factors, such as the existence of Somoza, the existence of the FSLN, the heroism of our people, repression and poverty. Then we created some actual conditions. A small number of weapons we obtained abroad would never have been sufficient to defeat the more powerful National Guard. There were other factors involved in defeating the National Guard. At some point the fighting morale of the enemy collapsed, although a large part of the National Guard remained physically intact, arms in their hands. It is not necessary to destroy the enemy, just to destroy its fighting morale.

If we should send 100 or 1,000 Sandinists to El Salvador, they would not do anything because it is up to the Salvadorans to carry out their own revolution.

O GLOBO: But a large number of Sandinist youth seem willing to help...

Tomas Borge: Perhaps some Nicaraguans will go to El Salvador. But nobody should blame us if they show up there. How can we prevent that if we have some Salvadorans, Guatemalans, Costa Ricans, Argentines, Panamanians and even Brazilians in our ranks? What can we do? Their own government could not prevent their coming over here to join us. Certainly the Salvadoran Government did not have any interest in Salvadorans coming to Nicaragua to fight, and yet they came. Probably we will not be able to stop some Nicaraguans from going to El Salvador to fight. But officially the Nicaraguan Government would act irresponsibly in sending its citizens to fight over there.

O GLOBO: How do you explain the fact that Nicaragua, a small country, drew so much world attention with its revolution?

Tomas Borge: There was a fundamental factor in that repercussion--namely, the extraordinary heroism of the Nicaraguan people, because it was impressive to see the spectacle of destroyed cities in which the people continued to fight amid the rubble. We who were in positions of leadership and had a better overall view of the war many times issued orders for strategic retreats which were difficult to enforce. The heroism of the population was so fierce that our combatants did not want to abandon those people to the mercy of the National Guard. When we decided to evacuate Managua to concentrate our forces in Masaya, for instance, we had to issue quite strict orders. And in Esteli we had to use force to enforce orders. It was this heroism that gave the revolution importance and repercussion.

O GLOBO: The Nicaraguan Government assumed international commitments to forgive the defeated army. Are you living up to those commitments?

Tomas Borge: We have always been implacable in combat but generous in victory. We live up to our promises and the world is witness to the heroism, daring and military ability of our combatants. We now have thousands of defeated soldiers in our hands, but nobody has even touched a strand of their hair.

We who were tortured by our enemies, who were treated mercilessly, we are the first to be generous. We have talked with those defeated soldiers and they are surprised at the existence of human beings with the sentiments and moral traits of the Sandinists. In this country nobody will ever be tortured again and terror has ended here. The death penalty has been abolished. This is our normal attitude, because if we were to kill, torture or injure our prisoners, what would be the difference between them and us?

O GLOBO: We have watched popular demonstrations in which death was asked for many torturers and officers who had massacred the civilian population--for torturer Flores Lobo for instance...

Tomas Borge: Look, when a man is executed he is put to rest. There is a better punishment for Flores Lobo and people like him. It is to put them in jail from which nobody can take them out. That way they will be sensing our generosity every day. They are morally different from us. When we were in prison, we knew that our cause was just and that alleviated our suffering, while they will have the rest of their lives to realize that they fought against their people and for an unjust cause.

We are going to put Flores Lobo on trial, but if we execute him we would be doing him a favor. We are going to try him and sentence him to the maximum penalty existing in this country, 30 years in jail.

O GLOBO: How will those trials be conducted?

Tomas Borge: They will be heard by regular courts and based on the country's regular laws. Of course, we are now creating emergency courts because there are thousands of prisoners ...At the Molelo jail alone there are 3,000 prisoners who are not enjoying much comfort because the jails built by Somoza are awful. Then it is necessary to quickly solve this problem. We would like to let them receive visitors every day but this would be extremely difficult since it would mean having 15,000 visotors daily in a small jail. What else could we do? That is, although we have a terrible problem, we are expanding visits as much as possible. [paragraph continues]

Our desire is to keep all those criminals in very favorable conditions--for instance, seeing that they maintain their family ties. We want to eliminate sin, not to hurt the sinner.

O GLOBO: Will there be popular courts?

Tomas Borge: Juries here will be popular because the penal code in force provides that citizens will be elected to acquit or condemn a defendant. Courts will be popular only in this sense because there will be none of the so-called popular courts. They will be courts of law.

O GLOBO: Will guardsmen in asylum at foreign embassies receive safe-conduct to leave the country?

Tomas Borge: Most of those who were at the Spanish and Colombian embassies have already left.

O GLOBO: Many revolutions were implacable against the defeated, contending that this is the only way to prevent bloody counterrevolutions. Doesn't the FSLN option worsen the risks of a counterrevolution?

Tomas Borge: Perhaps the fact of releasing many guardsmen--as we will--may cause some problems. Yet we are taking these measures keeping in mind the peoples of Latin America. If we start cutting off the heads of those criminal guardsmen, we will be jeopardizing the struggle of Latin American peoples. One must look at it from a strategic viewpoint, one must think of the revolution of this continent. It is in this sense that we are taking risks.

Of course, those who engage in counterrevolutionary crimes after being released will find that the Sandinist revolution can also be harsh.

O GLOBO: A group of over 100 guardsmen were evicted from a Miami hotel a few days ago for not paying the hotel. How do you view the problem of these guardsmen abroad?

Tomas Borge: When I talked to the UN High Commissioner on Refugees I told him about our position on those guardsmen in Honduras and other countries. He told me that it is easy to get help for Nicaraguan refugees under the Somoza regime because they were viewed with sympathy. He noted that it is now difficult to find help for those practitioners of genocide who are hanging around there. We told him that it is our desire to see that those murderers receive the same treatment given to refugees before Somoza's ouster.

O GLOBO: Now that the war has ended, what are the main needs in Nicaragua?

Tomas Borge: In the first place, we need food and medicine. While many people are starving, international aid is still coming very slowly. For instance, in Matagalpa, the population rose from 30,000 to 70,000 during the war and those people have nothing to eat. There are many stories about the arrival of food, but the people cannot eat stories, they eat food. Becuase our country has been ruined, we make huge requests. [paragraph continues]

Of course it is not food that will support Nicaraguan development or strengthen our economy. We need financial resources to overcome the tremendous problem posed by the foreign debt accumulated by Somoza, because we will pay this debt, even though we cannot do it immediately. It amounts to $2.5 billion, while the reserves left at the Central Bank by the Somoza regime are less than $3 million. Therefore, we need economic aid and donations as much as possible.

O GLOBO: What about Somoza's fate?

Tomas Borge: We have already requested his extradition. We would be very pleased to have a little talk with General Somoza here in Nicaragua. We would give him adequate protection because many people would like to take a close look at him.

O GLOBO: The international public views the FSLN as a movement consisting of three autonomous organizations which are sometimes contradictory. What caused the division? Does it still persist now that the front has seized power?

Thomas Borge: The FSLN was founded in 1961, and after enduring some harsh military blows we chose to grow in silence through political action both in cities and rural areas. The front abruptly broke silence in 1974 when it occupied the house of a pro-Somoza leader to demand the release of political prisoners. From that time, our structures began to develop rapidly throughout the nation, but the evils of rapid development also appeared. Many people joined us, and as trends developed, the front was divided into three groups. Several common denominators were preserved, however, and the front remained united by many things. It was divided on questions concerning alliances, different military strategies and, above all, because of problems stemming from a lack of communication. As we started to talk, we were able to settle our disagreements, and we became aware that we were after some goal, to develop and further our revolutionary process. Let no one be deceived about the possibility of a new division among us: Now we indeed form a single body.

O GLOBO: What role will be assigned to the various social sectors in the present Nicaraguan process?

Tomas Borge: This revolution was heavily shouldered by the FSLN, which made the greatest effort, the armed effort. And it was the FSLN which bore the greatest share of sacrifice and blood.

The Sandinist front represents the country's most exploited social sectors, and it includes progressive intellectuals and large middle class sectors. Other sectors also participated, although to a lesser degree. Then, let's give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar. And that is exactly what we did when we created here a government representing all socioeconomic forces--except Somoza supporters. We trust all those forces will help us rebuild Nicaragua. This is why we have respected the private property of industrialists, businessmen, and owners of productive land.

We must point out that we have a large basis consisting of the assets of the Somoza family, which were transferred to the state. Other sectors will also continue to participate as long as they follow the national reconstruction program. We are willing to support them with the full authority of our organization.

O GLOBO: Commander, what is your view of Nicaragua, let us say, 20 years from now?

Tomas Borge: That question should be asked of a poet, like Father Ernesto Cardenal.

But we revolutionary men are also poets to a certain extent, and I see a country filled with rivers of milk and honey, with flowers and smiling children, with youths walking on our streets free from the fear of being murdered by the enemy, with factories, paved roads, schools, and happy men loving each other, a society of generous, unselfish men.

Some day we will have a paradise on earth--here in this Nicaragua which is today so badly destroyed.

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE ADDRESSES NEW POLICE INSTRUCTORS

PA230347 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Address by Interior Minister Tomas Borge at opening ceremony of the first course for military instructors of police, in Managua on 22 August--recorded; relayed by Panama City Domestic Service]

[Excerpts] It is difficult to determine the progress of our revolution after only a month since the victory. Already we feel satisfied and proud when we look ahead and visualize the fruits of the future. In such a brief period of training, already you look more fit than any of the old policemen of the Somozist regime. I advise all new recruits to study the new laws of the Government of National Reconstruction because it will be your duty to see that such laws are obeyed. It is also wise to study the Sandinist ideals of our founder and leader Carlos Fonseca, and the revolutionary literature in general. You must also acquaint yourselves with the revolutionary experiences of other peoples, with the political history of the Latin American Continent and, above all, with the true history of Nicaragua. We must design a school program based on the true history of Nicaragua; not the history we were taught in school, which was deformed and filled with big and small lies, presenting a false image of our true history. How can anyone imagine the history of Nicaragua without mentioning Sandino and our other true patriots? We must start to learn our true history, the struggle of our people since the days of our independence in 1832, the war of 1912 against U.S. intervention, the stuggle of our people in the Nicaraguan mountains from 1926 to 1934. We often hear people talk about Sandino, but we do not know of his political ideals, which are the foundation of our revolution. That is why when asked by foreign newsmen about our revolution's political and ideological foundation, we tell them that it is Sandino's political ideals, and we must explain it to them since they too ignore it.

CARACAS RADIO: PEASANTS SEIZE CHINANDEGA, LEON LANDS

PA211723 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan peasants have risen up. In Chinandega and Leon they invaded lands not expropriated by the Sandinist government. This is the area where the best national farmland is located. Sources said the government is trying to control the group of armed peasants who expropriated the land. Some of the occupied land was being prepared for the planting of cotton when the peasants seized it. The Chinandega and Leon (?governments) are trying to solve the problem.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--Managua, 18 Aug--(AFP)--The Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Carlos Rojas Ubeda, 24 and a member of the FSLN Joint General Staff, as ambassador to Cuba; Gonzalo Ramirez as ambassador to Venezuela; Ricardo Wheelock as ambassador to Honduras and Gonzalo Murillo as ambassador to Belgium. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA]

MEDICAL ADVISERS TO CONTINUE WORK IN NICARAGUA

PA221927 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Cuba will give technical and organizational advice to the national health system created by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, Adolfo Valdivia, secretary general of the Cuban Health Union in Havana, said. At this time, Valdivia added, fundamental responsibility for medical aid to Nicaragua rests on Cuba and our country will continue sending medical brigades to the sister nation as long as they are needed.

Dr Valdivia visited Nicaragua recently as a member of a delegation headed by Cuban Public Health Minister Jose Gutierrez Muniz. What impressed us most during the visit, he said, was the Nicaraguans' recognition of the work being done by Cuban doctors and other health specialists.

PUERTO RICAN MISSION CHIEF HAILS UN RESOLUTION

FL222021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 22 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The resolution on Puerto Rico recently adopted by the UN Decolonization Committee was referred to this morning by Felipe Quirino Colon, member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Central Committee and chief of that organization's permanent mission to Cuba. That agreement of the UN Decolonization Committee, he noted, conforms with the commitment made last year by that body on adequate complementary measures that should be adopted.

For the first time the committee acted with extraordinary and effective promptness. The debate only lasted 3 days which meant total defeat for the North American maneuvers aimed at impeding or obstructing the consideration of Puerto Rico's case. Quirino Colon stressed that, also for the first time, the UN Decolonization Committee demanded that the United States put an end to military operations on Vieques Island and dismantle the military bases on that Puerto Rican territory.

Felipe Quirino Colon announced that his party's observer delegation to the sixth nonalined countries summit conference will be headed by Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party.

Elsewhere in the press conference Quirino Colon noted the favorable votes cast by 11 countries on the UN Decolonization Committee in connection with Puerto Rico's case. He charged that the Chinese representative had adopted an attitude of open betrayal of the cause of Puerto Rican independence as constrasted with, he stressed, the positive position of the Congo and Iran regarding the colonial case of Puerto Rico.

RUMOR OF JUAN ALMEIDA HEART ATTACK DENIED

PA221253 Paris AFP in French 0147 GMT 22 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 22 Aug (AFP)--Rumors circulating in Havana that Juan Almeida, chairman of the preparatory committee of the sixth nonalined summit, suffered a heart attack a month ago were denied yesterday by the Cuban foreign minister.

Almeida, vice president of the Council of State and member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, is also commander of the revolution since he fought in the Sierra Maestra at Fidel Castro's side.

INTER-AMERICAN

BRIEFS

MARITIME TRAFFIC AGREEMENT--Argentina and Brazil have signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at modifying and updating the old agreement regulating maritime traffic between the two countries. The memorandum also covers the transport of trucks on ships and contains a proposal for joint efforts regarding international freight charges. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 10 Aug 79 p 12 PY]

JOINT NAVAL OPERATIONS--For the 5th consecutive year the navies of Argentina and Paraguay will carry out the Sirena V naval operation, which will begin on 24 August between the ports of Formosa and Asuncion on both sides of the Paraguay River. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 14 Aug 79 p 6 PY]

DAM FILL-UP--Officials of the Argentine-Uruguayan Salto Grande Mixed Technical Commission announced that a new phase of the filling of the reservoir in the northern part of the dam has begun. It is expected that the filling of 78,000 hectares will end on 17 August. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 11 PY]

BOLIVIA

ARMED FORCES REASSERT SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT GUEVARA ARZE

PY221443 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Aug 79 PY

[Text] The armed forces reasserted their support for and allegiance to President Walter Guevara Arze during a meeting high-ranking military officers held with the chief of state.

Generals Victor Castillo Suarez, Ramon Azero, (Jaime) [name indistinct] (Torres) visited the chief of state to greet him on behalf of the armed forces and reaffirm their total support. The spokesman for the military officers told the press that the president called for the broadening of the democratic process, something which also requires the [words indistinct] of the armed forces.

Concerning the communique recently issued by the armed forces, General Castillo indicated that it voiced the position of the nation's guardian institution in the face of statements which harm the (?dignity) of former state leaders. He added that the trial which former President Banzer will stand is in keeping with the sovereign powers of the Congress to which the armed forces owe respect. He added that the trial is the responsibility of those authorities empowered by law to deal with this type of problem. He concluded by stating that the armed forces will respect and abide by the decisions of the legislative branch in the same way it has complied with presidential decisions.

URUGUAY

POWER CUTS DISCONTINUED, HYDROELECTRIC SYSTEM 'RECOVERED'

PY201210 Paris AFP in Spanish 1324 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 17 Aug (AFP)--It was officially announced today that the zonal power cuts which are currently being implemented in most of the country are to be discontinued as of this midnight. This decision was made because of the "continuous recovery of the hydroelectric system," according to a spokesman of the general administration of State Electric Power and Telephone (UTE), which has the monopoly on the supply of power.